PARIS, March 6, 1868. I was mentioning a few letters ago a then current rumor that the Emperor was meditating a more or less important something in the way of a constitutional change looking in the direction of reform. There was talk of a formal amendment to the written Constitution, which would need to be submitted to the popular vote for acceptance; of a real change, especially modifying the Senate for the better, which would be affected by Imperial decree; of a dissolution of the Legislative, and consequent ordering of new general elections. All this talk is revived again this week. The authority for it lies less in the scant leakage of indefinite hints from high sources than in a consideration of the situation. The immediate occasion of the revival of it is the disgraceful ession of the Legislative last Monday. My last letter gave some account of the only less shameful misdoings of a preceding session, in which the majority, who had complacently listened to an unsupported grossly calumnious charge against the konor and honesty of the independent press in general, and against the Siecle and Opinion Nationale in particular, refused to hear the reading of the decision of the Jury of Honor, which was a perfect exculpation of those journals and their editors, and a condemnation as moderate as positive of their reckless accuser. The editors, Havin and Gueroult, are members of the Liberal Left; their accuser, Karvaguen, is of the retrograde Right, an Argadian. roult, are members of the Liberal Left; their accuser. Kerveguen, is of the retrograde Right, an Arcadian. It was known in advance that on Monday of this week Mr. Havin would again bring up the subject. Great interest was excited. The narrow galleries of the Chamber were packed with spectators; a great mass of people gathered about the approaches of the Palais Bourbon to catch at second hand the first reports of what was to go on within the house. There was a rather formidable and quite unnecessary similary of military and police force ordered to Incre was a rather formidable and quite uninecessary lisplay of military and police force ordered to be on hand. The session opened and the row began. Mr. Havin tried to read, not the report of the Jury of Honor, but a brief statement of the case toat would have occupied at most ten minutes of the time of the House. It is moderate in tone; calm almost to dullness. The tone and general spirit were known to the majority, the presiding officer had seen a copy to the majority: the presiding officer had seen a copy of it; it only aimed to put on the same historical record of the Moniteur report, where the shameful accusation is printed in full, a brief answer. This the Arcadians were predestined not to permit. Havin was not suffered to get to the second sentence of his statement before the organized row broke out. The Moniteur's report gives an imperfect notion of it, because the rattling of paper-cutters, shuffling of feet, sneering laughter, and all sorts of functiculate noises are out of the limits of stenography. But what it does plainly enough give is: "That a mawhat it does plainly enough give is: "That a ma-jority of the Chamber, under the lead of a few ac-tive Arcadians, accept the row as a sound theoretical and practical element of parliamentary tactics; that and practical element of parliamentary tactics; that a member of the minority has not the right to defend himself against the grossest of calumnies uttered by a fellow member of the majority, however moderate in the tone of his defense; that it is the presiding officer's right and duty to shut his mouth in such defense, if the majority intimate by making a row that they want it shut. Folks (and there are many such innocents still in America) who assume that all violence is a specialty of Liberalism, that all revolutionary proceedings originate with Radical resolutionists, would do well to read the Moniteur's report of the misdoings of the Legislative on Monday of the misdoings of the Legislative on Mon

As we approach the vernal equinox, the "war in the Spring" recedes, and within the last few days seems to have disappeared below the political horizon, or shrouded from timorous eyes, at least, in low-lying fog of semi-official newspaperism. Embassador Budberg has come back from Russia with a fresh invoice of friendly assurances. The Bulgarian twig of the Danubian branch of the Eastern Question is pruned down, headed in. The Anglo-Franco-Austro alliance against the Russo-Prusso-American alliance was only a figment of the imaginative brain of wise-acres. Prince Napoleon is traveling within the limits of the North German Confederation, in the strictest incognito, with a roving commission (unsigned) to gently loosen the closeness of relations between Prussia and Russia, if he can, by loose informal, but, above all, frieadly representations. If he succeeds he is authorized; if he fails he has acted purely in his individual quality. In all cases he is to be friendly. It is to my poor sense palpable that Napoleon can gain nothing by a war with Germany—certainly nothing as matters now stand, when he is without an active, assured ally anywhere, and his army is not as yet organized under the new law. Item: The expenses of that organization, and of filling up arsenals, &c., after the depletion of the Mexican adventure, and the excess of floating debt make the new loan imminently necessary. It must be announced some time in this month. With a flush of war rumor it would have to be issued at from 65 to 67; three per As we approach the vernal equinox, the "war

imminently necessary. It must be announced some time in this month. With a flush of war rumor it time in this month. With a flush of war rumof it would have to be issued at from 65 to 67; three per cents to-day are 69 and a bittock. Here is one strong reason to be, at least to appear, pacific. But, whatever may be the motives or the sincerity of the present pacific talk and conduct, it can hardly fail, if long persevered in, to be accompanied by a qualifying something in the way of real or seeming semily bernilly bern comething in the way of real or seeming semi-liberal something in the way of real or seeming semi-neeral reform. It is a proverbial saying, and, if not as true as Tupper, salted with a big enough grain of truth to keep it sweet in the mouths of men, that France can't be kept quiet except by a dose of Glory or of Liberty. Now, the last time that Glory was effectually administered was in 1859. The Mexican Exhibition did not work favorably at the outset as a restorative, nor later as an alterative, and left the case worse than ever at an alterative, and left the case worse than ever at the end when it turned out that the pill was not only rejected, but that the gilding of it was to be paid for by the patient. A year or two of inglerious peace, that leaves the French to attend to their own business, imposes concessions to their rights, to the necessity of which the Emperor is not so blind as his ignissaries.

They have been making him trouble out of the Chamber as well, this week. One of their first captains is the notorious M. Granier, who will add to his family name the sham noble aftix of De Cassagnae. This man, who is the bully of the House, is also the responsible bully editor of the newspaper Le Pays: Journal de l'Empire, which is subedited by one of his sons. So soon as the decision of the Jury of Honor was known, Le Pays informed the world that that decision did not exhaust the case—that it had in hand a number of letters, signed by foreign ministers, which contained proofs that money and knightly orders had been sent by foreign ministers, which contained proofs that money and knightly orders had been sent by foreign Governments to certain French journals for services done by these to those. The names then were given of the journals mentioned in this correspondence—nearly all the prominent independent newspapers of Paris. Le Pays added that it would publish these letters in full if it could have a penance from the iournals mentioned of freedom from prosecution for defamation. By the French law, the truth of the fact alleged does not come in question in a suit for defamation. After some nuwise hesitation on the part of the journals mentioned, they have at last all signed a paper giving the required assurance, and (what Le Pays was not so anxious for) have Insisted on the publication of the letters. These will appear to-morrow. It is not at all probable that they contain anything of importance. They had all passed under the eyes of the Jury of Honor. How they came into the hands of Le Pays has not yet been explaned. But they have already served one desired purpose of the Graniers and their kinds of keeping up and spreading a vile ealumny on two members of the Liberal minority of the House, on the Liberal minority of the House, on the Liberal minority of the House, on the Liberal purput. Any of the service o

nal English parents, ever let their daughters' names be exposed in the Jenkins column. The moment we see Mile. before the name of a published female we assume that the bearer of it likes such publicity, and is perfectly able and willing to brave all its consequences." If now the patriotic American should go about to explain that there was a difference; that our institutions could not be understood by foreigners, especially the sweet and saving influence abroad of our peculiar institution of home, what it would come to to you see the "French have no idea of home-have not the word in their language." They do happen to have in their language the words patric, pays, chessoi, foyer, atre, and others fully corresponding to the varied significations of our multiplexly significant home, with aptly corresponding manners and customs and affections and sacred associations; but that goes for nothing with responding manners and customs and affections and sacred associations; but that goes for nothing with the intelligent traveler away from home, who reads French as well as he does English, but does not speak it. They also happen to judge and misjudge a whole nation, just as wedo, by the most striking individual specimens that present themselves. And here is the harm, if that is of any importance, that a few heedless girls and their inexcusably heedless or foolish elders of the American persuasion here, are doing to the decent reputation of American femininity in general.

I find in the Rerue Deux Mondes for March 1, an anecdote of Agassiz, which must have room in this letter. It occurs in an article on "Darwin and his Critics," by M. Auguste Laugel, whose name is widely known in America, and who is, one might say, French by birth, English by residence, and American by marriage. His talents and culture would do credit to either country. "I was discussing one day," writes M. Laugel, "with Agassiz this great question. He defended with a fervent eloquence the doctrine of the immutability of species; he accumulated palaeontological, zoological, geological arguments; then suddenly taking a more earnest tone; 'species,' said he, 'are to me the characters of an incomprehensible alphabet. Are the efforts of literary genius, the inspirations of poetry, cramped by the fixity of the characters of which words are composed? By help of a few letters, which are always the same, man succeeds in representing all his thoughts. We do not comprehend that loftier language which the visible creation speaks; but you must hold it for certain that species are only the characters of that language. The letters are unchangeable, the discourse is always new.'" Whoever has heard Agassiz lecture or talk in his best mood, will recognize in this brilliant comparison the flash of that inspiration which is a mark of his genius.

comparison the flash of that inspiration which is a mark of his genius.

I was told this morning that a petition is fast filling, addressed to Victor Hugo, asking him to come back to France, for the purpose of standing as candidate for the Legislative at the next elections.

## THE FOREIGN DRAMA.

LONDON THEATERS.

A new piece called "The Prisoner of Toulon has been brought out at Drury Lane. It is the work of Col. A. B. Richards of the Volunteers. The Athenæum thinks well of it. The Orchestra calls it tedious. Mr. Pheips is also playing at Drury Lane, in Shakespeare. The "Broken-Hearted Club," "David Garrick"—with Mr. Sothern as Garrick—and two farces, make up the bill at the Baymarkt. "Up for the Cattle Show" and "No Thoroughfare" are still running at the Adelphi. "Arrah-na-Pogue" and "The Octoroon" keep their place at the Princess's, where Clarke and the Boucleaults are playing. "Narcisse," in which Mr. Bandmann has evidently made a great success, keeps the stage of the Lyceum. One journal says that after Easter, and until September, Mr. E. T. Smith, the lessee of the Lyceum Theater, will make a tour in the provinces with Mr. Bandmann, accompanied by Miss Milly Palmer—who plays Quinoxili in "Narcisse"—and a lady of great reputation, who will be specially engaged for the rôle of Mmc. de Pompudour. "Who is to Win Him i' is also acted at the Lyceum. At the Olympic a new version of "Martin Chuzzlewit" has been produced—only remarkable, we read, as affording an unequal comparison with the version brought out some 15 or 16 years age at the Lyceum. "My Wife's Bonnet" is likewise played. At the Strand. "A Household Fairy" and "Dearer Than Life," at the New Queen's. "Daddy Gray," "A Quie Tamily," and the "Black-Eyed Susan Burlesque," at the New Royalty. Robertson's "Play," at the Prince of Wales's. thinks well of it. The Orchestra calls it tedious. Mr.

FOREIGN DRAMATIC ITEMS. Mr. Punch thus notes the death of the cancan at the Lyceum:
"The cancan expires, its last kick we see,
And Madame Finette is Madame Finie."

The Grand Duchess Schneider has resumed her Parisian throne at Gérolstein. To know, and indeed hear, from her own mouth, that Schneiderstill "loves the military," is a satisfaction intense for young Paris.

Mdlle. Augustine Brohan of the Comédie, a Medic. Augustine Dronan of the Comedic, a clever actress, sister of the more renowned Madeline Brohan, has just obtained a pension of 6,400 francs, for 27 years of consecutive services at the theater. Augustine Brohan was born in Paris on the 2d of December, 1824, and became a member of the company at the National Theater while still in her 16th year.

A Paris letter says: "There is no doubt that A Paris letter says: Increase no doubt that this year's Lent is an active period. There are concerts somewhere every night, and sermons everywhere three times each day; so all tastes are satisfied; and those who don't care for the Père Hyacinthe or the Abbé Baüer, can go to listen to Mdme. Norman Neruda, the marvelous violnist, whom Pasdeloup lately revealed to astonished Paris at his concert."

The return of Barré to the Lyrique has enabled the representations of "La Jolie Fille de Perth" to be resumed in Paris. It is still popular. While it has been withdrawn "Freyschutz" and "Martha" have been the favorite operas. On the night of the 500th representation of "Guilleume Tell," Rossini abandoned his profits in the present of to the benefit of the pension list of the opera: lie has also sent to each member of the company his carte de visite, with the following inscription: "A. M. — A Foccasion de la 500me representation de 'Guillaume Iell,' souvenir reconnaissant. G. Rossint."

Foccasion de la foome representation de "cuitianme 124", souvenir reconnaissant. G. Rossin."

On the gross receipts of the provincial theaters in France six per cent is levied for authors' rights, to be divided among them in proportion to the number of acts in each piece. When the "Lion Amoureux" of Ponsard was performed in the country, that percentage was raised by the writer to eight for his work alone. This exaction, which excited just but valo complaints on the part of the directors, has just been imitated by the author of "Paul Porestier," M. Emile Augier, who demands eight per cent of the gross receipts from the managers who wish to play his piece. As the drama is too short to occupy the whole evening, this demand will raise the total payment from six per cent to 10 or 12.

M. Félix Clément, the accomplished author of the Dictionnaire Lyrique, has attempted to diffuse a taste

M. Félix Clément, the accomplished author of the Dictionnaire Lyrique, has attempted to diffuse a taste for good music by the publication of a series of biographies, including the most celebrated composers from the sixteenth century down to our times. If any person wants to appreciate thoroughly the ballad of the "Erl-Konig," the overture to "Der Freischutz," or the quartets of Haydn, he should know something of Schubert's life, trace the influences which molded Weber's genius, and accompany Haydn during his residence at the Court of Prince Esterhazy. The volume just published by M. Clément will make such studies both profitable and pleasant. After a short introduction, describing the principal phases of the history of music, M. Clément gives us first the biography of Orlando Lasso. His gallery consists chiefly of musicians whose reputation has arisen from their genius as composers; but it would have been unfair to exclude altogether mere performers when they have achieved the fame of a Paganini or a Thalberg, and, accordingly, five chapters are reserved for them in the volume. The pictorial illustrations are taken from undoubtedly authentic originals, and in some cases they were procured from BeTfin, Rome, and Naples at no small expense. A biographical list of documents à consulter and an alphabetical index have been added by M. Clément.

THE CONFIDENCE "ENGLISH NOBLEMAN'S DAUGHTER" AT WORK AGAIN .- A few days ago a Philalelphia merchant received a long letter addressed to 'My Lord," purporting to have been written by Miss Emily Melville, at Fellowship, N. J. The letter told a story of heart-breaking character, about the seduction and subsequent ill-treatment of the writer by this nameless "My Lord," and urged him to dispose of certain rings and send the proceeds to one who "would never be his wanton," and then after more tears, came the cat's claws

wanton," and then after more tears, came the cat's claws from under the meal:

Send me sader cover, the proceeds of the rings in Bank of England notes, or if possible, in United States greenbacks, as they are called, for they pass readily here; and pay the postage, for I have not a farthing left.

"P. S.—You remark you know a gentleman will give me £5,000, on making over to him my £9,000, when 25. I cannot entertain the offer, but will mention the subject to Mr. Montfort when I write to him, and ask his advice. Your withholding a remittance, knowing my extreme want, was the refinement of cruelty emanating from a wicked, bad heart. If designedly, know you have succeeded nobly, for to my deep, deep affection and degradation you have added intense anguish and pinching want."

No doubt this letter was written by the same hand that. under half a dozen names, played the stale trick through Canada, and we think the Eastern States, some time since. The real writer or instigator was a man, though if occasion demanded, he had a woman near by to carry

EPITAPHS ON GEN. JACKSON AND HIS WIFE .-EPITAPHS ON GEN. JACKSON AND HIS WIFE.—
On the tablet over his wife the following inscription appears, as prepared by Gen. Jackson himself:
"Here he the remains of Hachel Jackson, wife of President Jackson, who died the 22d Dec. 1828, aged 61. Her face was fair, her person bleasing, her temper amiable, and her heart kind. She delighted in relieving the wants of her fellow creatures, and cultivated that divine pleasure by the most fiberal and unpretending methods. To the poor she was a betechnior; to the rich an example, to the wretched a comforter; to the presperous an organiself. Her piety went hand in hand with her benevilence, and she thunked her Creator for being permitted to do good. A being see weaths and yet so virtious, slander might wound but could not dishonor. Even death, when he tore her from the arms of her husband, could but transport her to the besom of her God."

On the tombstone of Gen. Jackson is this simple inscription:

"Gen. Andrew Jackson, born March 15, 1767; diel June 8, 1845."

The Commercial Advertiser says that Warren Jones, who died suddenly on Saturday morning, deserves more than the formal announcement of the fact that he had "shaken off this mortal coil." Mr. Jones came with Mr. Stelson from the Tremont House, in Boston, to the Astor House, in this city. For 33 years, therefore, "Jones" was found, 365 days in each year, at his post in the rotunda of the Astor House, from 4 a. m. until 11 p. m. During that period, no guest of the Astor House ever asked him a question in relation to the day and hour for the departure of packet-ships, steamers, railways, or stages, without receiving, with entire accuracy, the information sought. Nor, of the hundreds of thousands of persons departing from the Astor, was one ever misdirected, or lost his passage, by any mistake or delay of "Jones." Ho was never out of call. If "Jones" was wanted, he was

as sure to be on hand as any other fixture. He has, in the discharge of his duties, seen and spoken with all the distinguished men of more than two generations, including Presidents Van Buren, Taylor, Buchsnan, Pierce, Lincoln, Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay, Gen. Scott, Gen. Grant, Gen. Hooker, Admirais Farragut, Porter, Goldsborough, Dupont, &c. He was habitually courteous, attentive, and kind. In business he was scrupulously honest—in habits most exemplary; and, although passing his whole adult life in a hotel, Mr. Jones neither tasted nor touched liquor, wine, cigars, or tobacco. He had passed his 70th year, and leaves a family to be consoled for his loss by the remembrance of his solicitude and affection for them. He leaves, also, as the reward of his industry and frugality, an estate of between \$50,000 and \$40,000.

INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE AND CULTURE ON MAN.

At a meeting of a section of the "Association for the Advancement of Science and Art," on Wednesday evening, a paper was read on the above interesting subject by J. Disturnell, which treated of the five great divisions of the human family, and of the indigenous races which inhabit the Old and New World; the Old World being peopled by far the greater number of sepa' rate races. On the discovery of the New World, towar the latter part of the fifteenth century, new facts were revealed, and great additions to knowledge afforded, both in a geographical and an ethnological point of view. The native Indian was here found in his rude and primitive state in great numbers. Ever since that epoch, he has been gradually receding, until his ultimate destiny can no longer remain a matter of doubt. He must continue to recede, particularly within the temperate climes, where land is valuable, leaving him only one safe refuge-that of the frigid re gions of North and South America.

As regards the White race inhabiting the New-World, its destiny seems equally fixed, being controlled by climatic influences, which are nuchangeable in their character. are alone can retain his health and enjoy life in the temperate and sub-tropical regions, such as are included in States, together with the temperate portions of South America, and the high table-lands within the torrid zone-The Negro, of African descent, constitutes the next great branch of the human family that has a permanent home on the American continent. His natural home is within the torrid zone and adjoining regions. There he flourishes and labors successfully, while the Indian roams in idleness, and the White wilts and dies, or is unfitted to lead an active and laborious life-his offspring degener ating until they cease to propagate their species; the climate being equally fatal to the mulatto race when intermarrying with each other.

After the reading of the paper, remarks were made by JOHN YOUNGER, esq., member of the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture of Jamaica, in which he fully corroborated the injurious influence of climate on the White race in the West India Islands, and the probable influence on the Black or Negro race. It is the latter, whether in Slavery or Freedom, that does all the hard labor connected with agriculture or mechanical pursuits: the Black race improving from generation to generation, while the White and mixed races deteriorate.

Prof. C. F. HEARTT, who recently visited Brazil on a scientific exploration, further corroborated the influence of climate operating on the White and Black races in South America; all going to show invariably that even the Spanish and Portuguese are degenerating within the acter; the Negro alone improving in physical and indus-trial traits of character, and increasing in brain-power.

the American Continent, it is easy to perceive the future destiny of the Copper-colored, White and Black races of the New World, these two latter, being capable of high civilization, by their aptitude to labor, under favorable circumstances-both being alike susceptible to moral cuiture and fit to enjoy republican forms of government.

In the Winter of 1831-2, five students of Hamilton College came together in an upper chamber, after the evening lamps were lit, to devise methods for and preparation for the future. Looking out upon the world through the loopholes of their studious retreat, than that furnished by the drilled, dry lessons of the class-room. Yielding to a good inspiration that sometimes than they know, these five, young men bound themselves together in a life-long league, that had in it the seeds of a together in a life-long league, that had in it the seeds of a wide-spread institution. They creeted an altar to their ideal of manhood, and named it Alpha Delta Phi. On this valled altar they kindled a sacred flame, which anxious eyes have watched, and foud hands have nursed, and loving words have encouraged, until it has become a symbol of power and benign influence to thousands of our educated men, many of them prominent in learned or business pursuits, and widely scattered from Maine to Oregon and the Golden Gate. This ever-burning fire, like the hallowed lamp in the Greek Trytanem, has been a prolific mother, from which more than 20 other flames have been lighted in other scats of learning. The mystic symbols on this vailed altar have a strange, resistiess speli to hearts that know their meaning. They recall the names of favorite classmates, now transferred worn existential may be to a Senate roll, possibly to the annals of a noiseless career-it may be to sepulshral marble. They carry back the tired graduate to the quiet shadows of the old ceilege cims, whose cool baptism first awed him into love of antique lore, whose leaves are still redolent with the fragrance of remembered loys. The names of the five students who sat together in that first council of the Alpha Delta Phi were Samuel Eelis, who died at Cincinnati in 1847; Lorenzo Latham, who died in New-Orleans about seven years ago; Henry Lemnel Storrs, whose death in 1852 closed the carthly career of an eloquent and devoted minster-Coliver-Andrew Mores, lately a Member of Coogress; and John Curtis Underwood, now United States Judge of one of the District Courts of Virginia. Samuel Eelis was the master-spirit, at whose bidding the new organization took its shape, direction and life. Born May 21, 1810, the son of a New-England elergyman, with Puritan blood in his veins, Samuel Eelis early adopted the principle that life without some high ennobing purpose was not worth living. The companions of his boyhood remember him as an earnest, studious youth, who was never content with inanc and frivolous annowments. In school days he showed a dignity of manner and a staldness of character beyond his years. It seemed natural for him to form independent opinions, to conceive many projects, and to bring about their execution. He made rapid acquisitious in science and literature. When careful research was essential, he picked his steps slowly; but often, like Dr. Johnson, he seemed to have the inherited faculty of appropriating the spirit and net purport of a book without any labored exploration of its pages. While he wrote with rapidity, whatever came from his pen carried weight, and pith, and schodarly finish. He was intensely practical; never lost slight of the present in studying the past. Yet he dearly leved the records of Greek and Latin genius. His first published address was an unanswerable argument in reply to Grimke annals of a noiseless career—it may be marble. They carry back the fired grad

preferment only waited his consent to receive it, when he fell by the way side like Henry Kirke White,

"Toe sarly lost midst studies too severe."

The addresses and correspondence of Samuel Eclis are soon to be published, in a memorial volume, by his brother, the Rev. James Kells, D. D., of California, recently of Brooklyn, N. Y. Chief Justice Chase has promised to contribute his own reminiscences.

The 36th biennial Convention of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity is to be held in this city in April. On the evening of the 28th an oration will be delivered by the Hon. Geo. Win. Curtis, and a poem by Prof. James C. Moffat of Princeton College. On the evening of the 36th hiere will be a dinner at Delmonico's. There are about 3,000 members of this Society, of whom nearly 500 live in this city and neighborhood. Among the most distinguished members are James Russell Lowell; the Hon. Cassius M. Clay, United States Minister to Russia; the Hon. Horace Maynard, Member of Congress from Tennessee; the Hon. Ed. A. Rollins, Commissioner Internal Revenue; the Right Rev. Arthur C. Cox, D. D., Bishop of New-York; the Right Rev. Arthur C. Cox, D. D., Bishop of New-York; the Right Rev. Win. Bacon Stevens, D. D., Bishop of Pennsylvania; Prof. Fred. D. Huntington, D. D.; the Rev. Ed. Everett Hale, author of "Man without a Country;" Major-Gens. Barlow, Force and Lowell; Prof. Francis J. Childs; the Hon. Chas. Hale, U. S. Consul General to Egypt; the Rev. Phillips Brooks of Philladelphia; Prof. Elias Loomis; the Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D.; Chas. Janeway Stille, the historian of the Sanltary Commission; Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel); the Rebel Gens. Diek Taylor, Marmaduke, Brickell and Conner; Senator James R. Doolittle; Gov. Joshua L. Chamberlain of Maine; Postmaster-General Dennison, and ex-Senator George E. Pugh.

The following gentlemen compose the General Com-

following gentlemen compose the General Com-The following gentlemen compose the General Committee of Arrangements:
Prof. Theo. W. Dwight, L.L.D., Dean of Columbia College and Law School, Hamilton Chapter; Afgeraon S. Sullivan, csq., Miami Chapter; George Griswold, esq., Urban Chapter; John Jay, esq., President Union Lesgue Clab, Columbia Chapter; the Rev. R. & Storrs, jr., D. D., Amberst Chapter; Frank S. Bradford, M. D., Brunonian Chapter; Jos. H. Choate, esq., President New-England Society, Harvard Chapter; Prof. Simuel St. John, M.D., L.L. D., Denn Columbia College Medical School, Yale Chapter; the Hon. Clarence A. Seward, ex-Assistant Sec. State of United States, Geneva Chapter; the Rev. Prof. Hearty B. Smith, B. D., I.L. D., Dean Luion Theological Seminary, Bowdon Chapter; Henry Mills Day, esq., Jindson Chapter; Benj. F. Shair, esq., Peniacular Chapter; Walter Gilson, esq., Darimonth Chapter; Manton Maribe, esq., Editor N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Wildiams Chapter; Everett P., Wheeler, esq., Manhattan Chapter; the Rev. Daniel D. Wheedon, D. D., Editor Methodiat Quarterly Review, Middletown Chapter; the Rev. Wm. Percy Browne, Kenyon Chapter; the Hon. Joseph Bell, Asst. U. S. District Attorney, Union Chapter.

Third-ave., from Eighth-st. to One-hundredand-ninth-st., is in a wretched condition. No less than is horses came to grief in the course of one day between Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth-sts.

With the return of Spring, and early among the cheering things that follow in her train, such as green grass, swallows, croquees, and sunshine, come the street-

organs. The fine weather of yesterday brought them out in profusion in all parts of the city. A lady assures us that no less than 50 appeared in a certain Square during the day, each of which played "The Wearing of the Green" under her windows. As the lady had been anxiously defending a sick room from noise, this statement is likely to be a somewhate-waggerated one. But suppose the number to have been only 20, that gives one for every half hour, which is much more music than any one can desire; and why people should tamely submit to its being forced upon them, is a matter which has not been enough thought of in this free country. The Londoners have swept their barrel-organ torturers from the streets. Who will head a revolt in New-York against this grinding despotism!

THE CIVIL COURTS. Argument was continued in the Chicago and Rock Island case in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. Counsel for plaintiff, Hatch, took the most of the day in arguing against a dissolution of the injunctions granted in the State Court, and had not finished at the hours of adjournment. hour of adjournment.

In the Sherry Wine cases in the United States In the Sherry Wine cases in the United States District Court, after the Jury had been out for 24 hours, the Court recalled them to inquire if there was a possibility of agreement. On their answering that there was none the Court said that if possible, in view of the importance of the case and the length of the trial, they should agree, and sent them back to their room to make another effort. At 24 o'clock they came back at their own request and said that there was no prospect of agreement, they being divided as they were in the beginning. The Court thereupon discharged them. They stood six for claimants and five for the Government. The twelfth juror had been discharged previously on account of sickness.

In the Wings County Supreme Court, before

been discharged previously on account of sickness.

In the Kings County Supreme Court, before Judge Gilbert, Henry Weil, Julius E. Braunsdorf, the Empire Sewing Machine Company, and the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Company, made a complaint against the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company and the Singer Manufacturing Company, that the defendants had threatened to publish a card cautioning the jublic against buying, selling, or using either the Empire, Finkle & Lyon or Æina Sewing machines, unless procured from

Justice Walter, of Brooklyn, yesterday fined John Adams and V. Dewnham, street corner loafers, to 60 each, for obstructing the side walk. Justice Voorhies, of Brooklyn, E. D., fined Louis Miller, who keeps a grocery store at the corner of India-st, and Washington-ave., 4-10, yesterday, for selling liquor without a license.

Justice Cornwell of Brooklyn yesterday committed for trial John Sullivan, who had engaged in a street fight with William Lawson, whereby Lawson had his ankle fractured.

In the Court of Special Sessions, before Jus-lees Dowling and Kelly, the usual number of cases were isposed of, but there was nothing of special interest at-

In Justice Delmar's Court, Brooklyn, yester-day, George Wilson, 18 years of age, and Adam Henderson, 15 years of age, were committed for trial, being accused of having robbed the money drawers of several

Justice Buckley of Brooklyn committed for trial, yesterday, William H. Colwell, 17 years of age, and Robert McCormack, 14 years old, on complaint of William McElroy, who accuses McCormack of having stolen from his apartments a check for \$295, and Colwell of forging from it another check for \$30, which they attempted to ket cashed at the National City Bank.

ket cashed at the National City Bank.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Ledwith, Joseph Le Gari was accused by Fire Marshal Baker of setting fire to the building, No. 49 Broome-st., on Wednesday evening. It is claimed that Le Gari, who is reported to be of questionable character, was in the habit of remaining at sight time in the store of his brother, John Le Gari, ir., who occupied the lower part of the building, and that he was not found there when the fire was discovered, but that the front door was open. His brother is insured. He was remanded for examination to-day....Mary Brown alias McDonald for stealing a tablecloth valued at \$60, from William May of No. 344 West Twenty-third-st., was held for trial....James Kelly, a boy of about 12 years of age, for having, as alleged, stolen half a chest of tea which was found in his possession, was committed to answer.

John H. Eagan and William Martin were accused before a United States Commissioner of fraudulently attempting to procure prize money due the heirs of John Martin, doceased, formerly an employé on a United States steamer, by representing that William Martin was deceased man's brother and only heir. It is alleged that defendants obtained a certificate from Dr. John A. Osborn of No. 39 Front-st., Brooklyn, certifying to the facts of the death of John Martin, and that William was his brother, helr, &c. Osborn has already been examined on a charge preferred against him in the matter, but, pending the decision in his case, he has been used by the Government as a witness against defendants. Osborn testified that defendants induced him to make and sign the certificate by false representations, and after getting him intextented. Martin was committed for trial, and the further examination in Eagan's case was adjourned.

and the further examination in Eugan's case was adjourned.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday, before Justice Hogan, George Jenkins alias Wheeler, was arraigned for the theft of a wailet containing \$10,000 in checks and \$17 in money, from the office of Mr. Francisco J. Cartissoz, on the second floor of No. 32 Peck-slip. On Monday last Mr. C. was standing in front of his place of husiness, superintending the loading of a truck, when the seconed and two confederates came up, and Jenkins inquired of Mr. C. if he knew one Wilson. Some other inquires followed, and eventually Jenkins went up-stairs, leaving his confederates in conversation with Mr. C. In a moment after Jenkins reappeared, and handing the package of checks to a confederate, they walked off in opposite directions. The checks were soon missed by the owner, and information having been given to detectives Mullen and Horbilt of the 4th Precinct, they yesterday, arrested Jenkins and he was committed by the magistrate to the Tombs in default of \$10,000 bail... Joseph Durand of No. 24 Broad way, was arrested yesterday on the complaint of Alexander Kennedy, a broker of No. 25 Broad-st. The complainant set forth that on Tuesday last he called upon Durand, having in his possession four drafts for \$5,613 44. which the latter had given to him as security for the sum of \$4,659 43. These he handed to Durand and requested a return of his loan. Having obtained possession of the drafts, but which on subsecuently opening he found to contain but three duplicates of the drafts, but did finally hand Mr. Kennedy an envelope which he supposed contained the drafts, but which on subsecuently opening he found to contain but three duplicates of the drafts, and these were worthless. Finding he could obtain no satisfaction Kennedy caused the arrest of Durand on a charge of larceny. Justice Hogan committed the accused to the Tombs in default of bail. ... Charles Gardner yesterday broke a hole in the corner of the show window of the jewelry store of Joseph J. Rogers, No. 8 John-8t At the Tombs Police Court yesterday, before

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

c.—Court opens at 10 o'clock a. m.

9. Hongland agt. Birdseye.
10., Wood agt. Barnard.
11. Miller agt. Hyait.
12. Joseph agt. Lowenstein.
13. Pend agt. Clark et al.
14. Brown agt. Simmons.
15., Wilson agt. Simmons.
16. Hall agt. Crouk.
17. Dalir agt. Mellville. Manins Count—Gengral Tarm.

1. Tucker agt. Foster.

2. McMahon agt. Ranhr.

2. McMahon agt. Ranhr.

3. Haggait agt. Cockroft et al.

4. White agt. Hogan.

5. Erown agt. Summons.

6. Stoney agt. Farmers' Trans.

Co.

7. Jones agt. Looran.

4. Ly fill Tomber Co. agt. Noseith.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE .- FIRST CALL 101 O'CLOCK A. M. | 10\frac{1}{2} O'CLOCK A. M. | GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT. | U.S. 6s. 5-20 Coup' 64 | U.S. 6s. 5-20 Cp'n' 65 | 9,000. | 110\frac{1}{2} | 14,000. | 107\frac{1}{2} | 4,000. | 107\frac{1}{2} | 4,000. | 107\frac{1}{2} | 40,000. | 107\frac{1}{2} | 40,000. | 107\frac{1}{2} | 40,000. | 120' clk.107\frac{1}{2} | 13,000. | 107\frac{1}{2} | 40,000. | 120' clk.107\frac{1}{2} | 100,000. | 100\frac{1}{2} |

Brooklyn 68 W L

|Central Nation' Bu N Y Central

| Tennessee & new | Merchants' Un Ex | Reading | 40,000 | 64½ | 200 | 34½ | 400 | 90½ | 30,000 | 63½ | N Y Central | 200 | 200 | 87½ | 30,000 | 63½ | 500 | 118 | 200 | 87½ | 30,000 | 87½ | 400 | 503 | 118½ | 200 | 87½ | 100 | 87½ | 200 | 87½ | 200 | 200 | 87½ | 200 | 200 | 87½ | 200 | 200 | 87½ | 200 | 200 | 87½ | 200 | 200 | 87½ | 200 | 200 | 200 | 87½ | 200 | 200 | 200 | 87½ | 200 | 200 | 200 | 87½ | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 87½ | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 20 dends at the rate of 81 per cent.

P. Ft W & Chie 674 Chic, R I & Pa OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS-I P. M.

Pacific Maii O & Miss R R

100 ... 20½ 200 ... 100½

100 ... 20½ 400 ... 100½

OFEN BOARD OF BROKERS S½ P. M.

Reading 200 ... 90½

100 ... 306

N Y Central Mich So & N Ind Chic, R I & Pa

800 ... 110½

100 ... 510½

100 ... 510½

100 ... 510½

100 ... 510½

100 ... 510½

100 ... 510½

100 ... 510½

100 ... 510½

100 ... 510½ favorable exhibit has been made in a year of deficient crops, which reduced its earnings in the first half

PETROLEUM AND MINING STOCKS.—FIRST BOARD. 

THURSDAY, March 26-P. M. Gold sloses at 1381. The range of the day was 1384@1384. The clearings of the Gold Exchange Bank were \$53,566,000, and the balances \$1,465,109,-

Government stocks have been steady all day, with quite large sales. State stocks and Railway mortgages are less active. Pacific Mail was freely sold, and was quoted as low as 105, closing at 106. The Express stocks were steady, and few offering. New-York Central was active, selling at 118 cash, 120, buyer 60; 1182, buyer 15, and 1192, buyer 30. Large differences continue to be paid between cash and buyers' options. The Western shares continue firm. and are not offered in large amounts. At the Second Board the market was steady, and the offerings moderate. At the close of the day, under reports of further relief im money, prices were strong, with wide difference asked by holders upon the Board rates. Government bonds closed firm, with a mod-

erate demand. U.S. 6's, 1881, Reg. 110 1101 U.S. 5-20 Co. new'65.102 1062 1062 U.S. 5-20 Cou. '67. 1062 107 U.S. 5-20 Cou. '67. 1062 107 U.S. 5-20 Cou. '67. 1062 107 U.S. 10-40 Reg. 1002 1003 U.S. 5-20 Cou. '62. 1094 1002 U.S. 10-40 Cou. 1002 1003 U.S. 5-20 Cou. '64. 1071 1072 U.S. 7-30 2d Cou. 1003 1052 U.S. 5-20 Cou. '65. 1073 108 U.S. 7-30 3d Cou. 1003 1053 The following are William Heath & Co's last quota-

tions of stocks: The following were the bids for bank stocks:

Mechanics'
America
Phenix
National
Merchants' Exchange Market... Shoe and Leather... Corn Exchange.... National
Merchants' Exchange 110
Seventh Ward 110
Seventh Ward 110
State of New-York 1134
Commerce. 117
Mechanics' Bkg. Assoc 116
Ocean 1024
American Exchange 118
Nuth National

And the following for Railroad bonds:

N. Y. Cent. 68 R. Es. 95
N. Y. Cent. 68 R. Es. 91
N. Y. Cent. 78, 1876 168‡
N. Y. Cent. 78, 1876 168‡
N. Y. Cent. 78 conv. 1887, 117
Erle 78, 2d Indorsed, 70 103
Erle 78, 4th Indorsed, 70 103
Erle 78, 4th Indorsed, 70 104
Erle 78, 5th Indorsed, 70 105
Erle 78, 5th Indorsed, 70 105
Hill. & So, 10wa 1st M. 1890 7
Hill & So, 10wa 1st M. 1890 7 And the following for Railroad bonds:

Money during the early part of the day was quite as close as at any time since the pressure began, and large interest was paid to carry gold, Government stocks, and miscellaneous shares. Gold interest was so generally paid that it caused no remark when demanded. At the close of business partial relief was reported, and several leading houses had money

a few names at 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange is firm at augitations: London,

offered them at 7 per cent, which was declined. Commercial paper is quoted at 8@ 10 per cent, with

60 days, 1091@1091; sight, 1091@1101; Paris, long, 5.171@5.161; short, 5.15@5.131; Antwerp, 5.20@5.1711 Swiss, 5.20@5.171; Hamburg, 26@361; Amsterdam, lin, 711@711.

41@41; Frankfort, 401@41; Bremen, 79@79; Ber The transactions at the office of the Assistant Treasurer were: Receipts for customs, \$384,000; receipts for gold notes, \$102,000; total receipts, \$2,759,514.86.
Total payments, \$3,038,381.99. Balance, \$109,847,335.

Freights-To Liverpool, 800 bales Cotton, part at 3-16d.; 200 bbls. Pork at 2s. 6d., and by steamer, 1,500 bales Cotton at 125-16d., and 10,000 bush. Corn at 6d. A vessel was chartered this afternoon, to a port in Spain, privilege of Cadiz, Alacanta, or Valencia, with 500 hhds. Tobacco, on private terms.

Nothing has been heard from the stockholders' meeting of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road. At the close 914 was bid, and it was probable that a stock dividend of 10 per cent to represent earnings used in construction has been made. The cash dividend from current traffic has not yet been agreed

The Michigan Southern road for the year ending Feb. 29, 1868, earned as follows: Other sources..... Total receipts. \$4,747,219 1
Total receipts for previous year. 4,679,192 8 

receipts was 60; per cent against 65; per cent h 
 Taxes
 68,740

 Taxes
 133,254

 Rent on E. & R. Road
 50,009

 Interest and exchange
 2,369

 Sinking fund
 2,369
 Sinking funds...... 151,000—1,031.679 The sum of \$849,752 upon \$8,813,500 is equal to divi-

The floating debt Feb. 28, 1867, was... The floating debt Feb. 29, 1868, was... The only present floating debt was for the February expenses of working the road, and bills for the

month. The available assets last year were ... The Company had, March 1, after paying off the sinking fund, \$151,000, a surplus of... Cash on hand March 1, 1867. Sinking Fund bonds, sold at par. Union Stock Yard stock, sold at par. Sales of land at Chicago and elsewhere.... Common stock issued in settlement of back as dividends on guaranteed stock... 

\$274.846

&c. Completion Chicago Passenger Depot.
Completion Chicago Freight Depot.
Completion Detroit Passenger Depot.
Clark-st. paving. Chicago.
C. and T. connection track, Toledo.
Share new forry slip, Detroit.
Bridge masonry. Total..... (cash)
D. M. & T. stock bought in.
Northern Indiana First Mortgage Bonds paid off.
Second Mortgage Scrip paid.
Floating Habilities all paid.

Total expended..... The showing is highly creditable to the managers of the company, and proves the ability of the road to pay in future dividends equal to those on the Michigan Central and other roads in its neighborhood. This

of the year \$340,000. The present prospects of the road indicate its ability to earn ten per cent for the common stock, with a handsome surplus. The Buffalo and Erie road has notified its share bonds of the company will be sent to them to an amount equal to \$5 per cent of the present share capital. The stock and debt of the company now stand as follows: \$10,647,900; funded debt, \$9,633,640.

Total, \$19,684,840.
The Michigan Central road earned the third week of March:

1867.....\$77,598 | 1863......\$79,878 | Increase \$2,280.

The following named gentlemen have been elected Directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company for the ensuing year: Azariah Boody, W. Courtright, W. Colburn, Isaac Knox, W. Mason, H. H. Bates, A. C. Divin, H. H. Ward, Levi Parsons, Wm. A. Stephens, Fred. Billings, G. T. M. Davis, J. P. Robinson. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: For President, Azariak Boody: For Vice-President, Levi Parsons; Treasurer, Wm. A. Stephens; Secretary, Chas. F. Manson;

Engineer, Jas. P. Robinson. We understand that the Panama Company, in sddition to their usual quarterly dividend of six per

cent, will present their stockholders, in April, with an extra eash dividend of 20 per cent. The return of the Bank of England for the week ending March 11, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

ISSUE DEFARTMENT.
Notes issued....£34,876,965 Governm't Debt..£11,015,108
Other securities... 3,984,908
Gold Coin and
Bullion....... 19,876,948 £34,876,963 | Proprietors' Capital | E14,563,000 | Rest | 3,612,945 | Other Securities | 17,672,261 | Public deposits | 4,856,122 | Notes | 11,701,266 | Other bills | 496,598 | Colh. | 1,302,568 |

£43,844,855 The amount of bullion in the Bank of England, as we learn by Atlantic Telegraph, has increased during the past week £157,000.

The return of the Bank of France for the week

ending March 12 shows the following changes, as compared with that of last week:

Cash Increase Fr.10,000,000
Private accounts Increase 4,500,000
Treasury balance Increase 200,000
Advance stationary.
Bills discounted Decrease 15,000,000
Notes Decrease 19,000,000

The London Economist of March 14 says:

The London Economist of March 14 says:

Since we last wrote, the discount rates for long-dated paper have been steadier than for some time past, at a fractional improvement. The reports from the provincial manufacturing districts have been, on the whole, more satisfactory of late, and there have been symptoms from various other quarters which, although forming no sufficient basis upon which to found a belief that any material and permanent advance can be expected to take place soon in the demand for money, will yet naturally influence capitalists and money-lenders in their operations, and make them rather hesitate in placing their funds at existing rates after such a long period of stagastion, if they can entertain the belief that symptoms are premonitory of a decided advance. And it is natural that the improvement in the raices, for long paper especially, which has been more or less sustained during the week—among other causes by the disincilitation of foreign houses to take long India and China bills unless at some increase upon the terms lately current—should be stimulated by an ebsonce of that dasire annual